

L. BOEHMER & CO'S

CATALOGUE



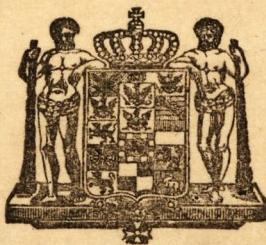






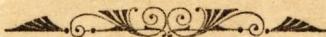
CATALOGUE  
OF  
JAPANESE PLANTS, BULBS  
AND SEEDS.

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Königlich preussischer Hoflieferant.

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L. BOEHMER & CO.  
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Established 1882.  
The only European Nursery  
in Japan.

1903



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## ACCLIMATIZATION AND INTRODUCTION OF JAPANESE PLANTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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Japanese plants as a class have shown a wonderful aptitude for acclimatization in foreign, widely different climates. Amateurs and nurserymen alike have long recognized the value of Japanese plants and we now find them generally distributed in Europe, in North America and in many parts of Australia, even to the neglect of similar native plants.

The pet theory of some philosophically inclined plants-men that the natural distribution of plants is the only wise one has certainly been sufficiently disproved to be discarded with other antiquated ideas.

It is indeed remarkable that these plants, which were reared in a country of a very high average rainfall and in an atmosphere of intense humidity and subjected to comparatively moderate changes of temperature should accommodate themselves so readily to the radically different climates of other countries. But such is the well established fact. It may even be observed that many a Japanese plant has naturally developed to greater perfection, especially as regards floriferousness, under the altered climatical conditions in Europe and America than it is found in here at its home. Moreover have the rational methods of western gardeners artificially so improved the original, imported stock and so freely propagated and popularized many kinds, that they are now more common in the garden abroad than in Japan.

Still the interest in the introduction of Japanese plants continues unabated and Japan will probably long remain the source of new, interesting and beautiful plants.

The Japanese gardener follows theories quite different to those accepted in the West, he strives toward different ideals of perfection and hence his products, especially as regards ornamental gardening are widely different from those obtained there. He is indefatigable in his patient work and aided by the fertile soil and climate of his country new surprises, the result of hybridizing or a peculiar process of training are continually added to the treasures of his collections.

The object of this catalogue is to guide those interested in the selection

of Japanese plants, to give some information in regard to the transportation and to draw attention to a number of especially pretty features of Japanese gardening which may with great advantage be introduced and elaborated in our gardens at home.

Thanks to the masterful execution of the illustrations for which we are indebted to the famous artprinter T. Hasegawa of Tokio, we are enabled to present this little book in a form characteristic of Japanese art, to give our readers an idea of the beauty of trees and flowers as it finds interpretation in the garden and in design here in Japan.

We trust that in its way our catalogue may prove useful. In our brief explanations we have frequently drawn on such information as has been furnished us by customers and correspondents and we shall deem it a special favour if any one of our readers will kindly correct or supplement our information where he finds it not to agree with his experience.

L. BOEHMER & Co.

Yokohama, September 1903.

37, Fitzwilliam Place,  
Dublin, April 26th, 1903.

Dear Sirs,

Last week 5 cases arrived from your Nursery, with dwarf trees, Maples, Bulbs etc. and I would wish when acknowledging their receipt to express to you the admiration both of myself and of my friends of the truly admirable manner in which the plants were packed and the excellent condition in which we found them on arrival.

Yours faithfully,

Edward Stapleton, M.D.

To L. Boehmer & Co.,  
Yokohama.



## TRANSPORTATION OF JAPANESE PLANTS, BULBS, ETC.

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### *Risk of damage in transit :*

With the improved transportation facilities afforded by the fast sailing steamers which ply between Japanese and foreign ports many of the difficulties formerly attending the safe transportation of plants etc. to distant destinations have been overcome. We are glad to say moreover that our perishable cargo receives now the most careful, kindly attention at the hands of the agents and officers of the Steamship Companies and that complaints about bad arrival are actually an exception.

Still we must warn intending purchasers that loss may occur in spite of all precautions. We have very carefully investigated every case of damage sustained by our goods and brought to our notice ; in many cases we have found plausible reasons for it and have subsequently been able to avoid or minimize the risks. Some cases however have happened which prove that all our safeguards cannot guarantee the desired results. In the case of a consignment of several boxes of identical plants, packed all in exactly the same manner, placed side by side on the steamer and delivered at destination at the same time we have been informed that part of the plants arrived in perfect condition whilst the rest were totally destroyed by moisture. In another case also of last season where three different consignments were shipped together on the same ship, two of our friends reported arrival in excellent condition whilst the third complained about severe loss. In such cases we must attribute the damage to accidental causes such as exposure to saltwater in the lighters, rain, severe frost etc. after landing which are of course quite beyond our control. It must therefore be understood, that while we promise to surround every shipment with all the safeguards at our command, we do not assume any guarantee for safe arrival and decline positively every responsibility for damage sustained to whatever cause it may be traceable.

### *Precautions against damage :*

It will be readily understood, that the shipping of a great variety of plants, bulbs, roots and seeds to many different parts of the world requires different treatment according to the nature of the article and the climate of the country of destination. It is our pride to have learned by experience,

extending over more than twenty years in this particular business, how to solve this complex question in a very satisfactory manner. The selection of the individual plants before all, but also the proper method of packing, the selection of the right season and the best route are all details of often vital importance.

By our tried methods we yearly export several millions of tender Lilybulbs without any serious loss, our seedshipments have made a record for themselves and they have been most complimentarily commented upon in print and private letters, our plantshipments have travelled safely to all parts of the world, accidental damage of course always excepted.

Of all shipments, those to Europe via. the Suez canal are the most difficult to handle on account of the length of the voyage but principally because of the varying temperatures to which the goods are exposed. In some cases we therefore prefer to avoid this route altogether and ship via. America, choosing northern or southern lines according to the seasons. Since last season we have also been able to ship a limited amount of cargo in special refrigerator chambers the temperature of which was regulated to suit the nature of the goods so stored.

The results of these shipments have been most excellent, this being especially appreciable in the case of Lilybulbs. They not only travelled absolutely safely, but their exposure in transit to an even and low temperature apparently adapted them especially well for forcing and they produced a more even and earlier crop of flowers, than bulbs not so treated.

Plants, especially the charming Japanese dwarfed plants, carefully selected travel quite safely in the ordinary hold of the modern, well ventilated steamers if they are stowed away carefully and shipped at the right time.

We have forwarding agents especially experienced in our line of trade at all the more important harbours where steamers from here call and by entrusting reshipping and forwarding to them we can often give better and cheaper service, than by consigning direct and losing control over our goods at ports of transshipping etc.

In view of all these above considerations we beg our customers to allow us as much latitude as possible in all the dispositions regarding packing and shipping.

Any special instruction given by our clients will of course receive most careful attention and we beg to assure all intending purchasers, that their interest will be studied in the most painstaking manner.

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*With this catalogue we always send our latest pricelist and we beg to refer to it for terms and conditions of sale, insurance, cablecodes and all other details.*

## LILIES.

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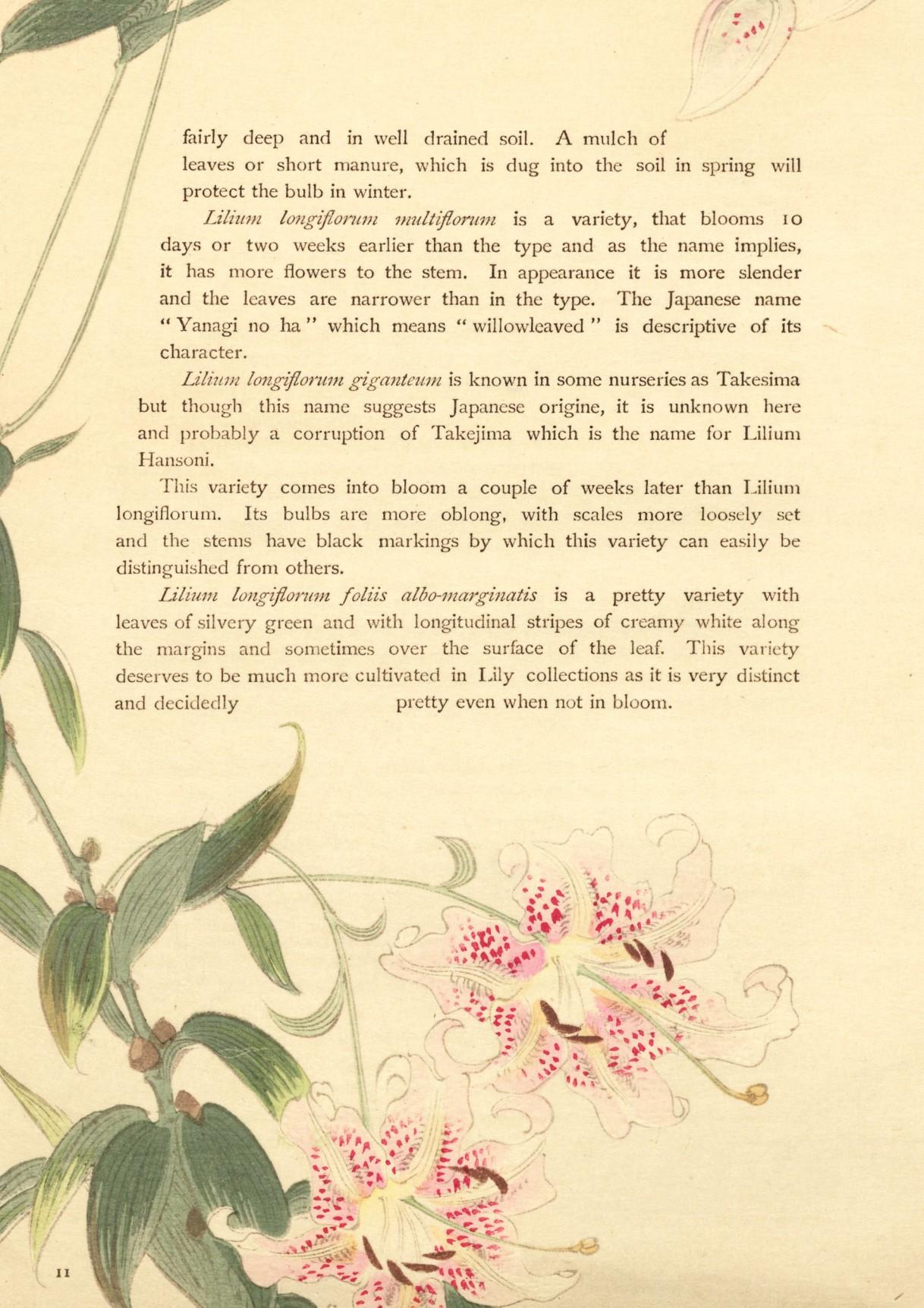
THE best shipping time for the general collections of Japanese Lilies is between October and December ; it begins with *Lilium longiflorum* which can be shipped as early as August and it may be extended until January if so required. Several millions of Lilybulbs leave Japan annually to find their way into the greenhouses of the florists and the gardens of the amateurs.

Collections of 100 bulbs and of 10 to 20 varieties, selected to suit climatical and other conditions may be had for Yen 10 to Yen 20 according to the size of the bulbs and the varieties chosen. Japanese Lilies are perfectly hardy in most parts of Europe and America and if properly cared for they will thrive admirably well in many different aspects and soils.

The Lilies require to be kept cool at their roots, they object to stagnant water but they like plenty of moisture during their growing period up to the flowering. In planting it is of importance to watch, that the ground is well drained and that the bulbs are set deep enough, four inches is the least for the smaller bulbs and 18 inches would not be too much for the largest auratums etc.

In their natural habitat the Lilies grow mostly beneath shrubbery or taller treegrowth and experience has shown that a similar place suits them well also in the garden. "Mr. Elwes emphasises the importance of mixing Lilies with such other vegetation that will prevent the soil from getting waterlogged in winter and dried up in summer" (Gardeners' Chronicle) In America the practice of planting Lilies among shrubbery, especially in the well prepared Rhododendron beds has been recommended and given splendid results. Lilies like a deep, rich soil but fresh dung must be avoided as any fungoid growth emanating therefrom would be injurious.

*Lilium longiflorum* is by far the most important of all for the florists' trade. The wild bulbs are moderate of size but under cultivation grow to 10 and 12 inches in circumference. The flowers are pure white, tubular and last a long while on the plant and cut if placed in water. They grow wild in the southern parts of Japan but are very hardy especially if planted



fairly deep and in well drained soil. A mulch of leaves or short manure, which is dug into the soil in spring will protect the bulb in winter.

*Lilium longiflorum multiflorum* is a variety, that blooms 10 days or two weeks earlier than the type and as the name implies, it has more flowers to the stem. In appearance it is more slender and the leaves are narrower than in the type. The Japanese name "Yanagi no ha" which means "willowleaved" is descriptive of its character.

*Lilium longiflorum giganteum* is known in some nurseries as Takesima but though this name suggests Japanese origine, it is unknown here and probably a corruption of Takejima which is the name for *Lilium Hansoni*.

This variety comes into bloom a couple of weeks later than *Lilium longiflorum*. Its bulbs are more oblong, with scales more loosely set and the stems have black markings by which this variety can easily be distinguished from others.

*Lilium longiflorum foliis albo-marginatis* is a pretty variety with leaves of silvery green and with longitudinal stripes of creamy white along the margins and sometimes over the surface of the leaf. This variety deserves to be much more cultivated in Lily collections as it is very distinct and decidedly pretty even when not in bloom.

*Lilium auratum* with its many pretty varieties is the most stately of Lilies of Japan. The bulbs grow to considerable size under cultivation and the stems, attaining the height of 8 to 10 feet often carry 20 to 30 large beautiful flowers. This is essentially a Lily for the garden, it may be left out in the ground or be taken up in autumn and wintered in a cool frame in pots. The typical form has large white flowers with segments expanding from their base. A band of rich golden yellow runs through the center of each segment all of which are densely studded with chocolate-colored spots.

*Lilium auratum Frank Henry* is an especially perfect form with segments of the corolla wider than in the ordinary auratum so that even in the fully open flower they generally overlap one another near the base.

*Lilium auratum macranthum* is a very choice variety with leaves much broader than in the type and flowers very large. It differs in the flower from the type by the spots of the petals which are golden yellow instead of brown.

*Lilium auratum pictum* is a very choice variety, differing from the type by the marking of the petals: the spots of the segments are purplish red and the golden central band which is characteristic of the species changes to rich purplish red toward the tip. The bulbs of this variety are rather smaller than those of the type.

*Lilium auratum rubro-vittatum*, this is the rarest of all the auratum varieties and certainly is the finest in colour contrasts. It has the segments of the corolla of a delicate, satiny white with a broad purplish-red band through the center and with many pretty spots of the same colour. The bulbs of this variety are small but the stems grow up to the medium height of an auratum, often carrying 5 to 7 flowers.

*Lilium auratum Wittei* or *album virginale* of some catalogues. The bulbs are rather small but the plants attain large dimensions. It resembles the type in all particulars except the flowers which are larger and not spotted at all. They are pure white with a fine central band of a rather delicate golden yellow, just tinged with green at the base.

*Lilium speciosum*. The origine of this popular Lily has been given by Elwes as Kiangse province, China. The typical form with rich rosy-pink coloured segments is found wild in several places in Japan, especially in the little island Kosiki shima to the west of Satsuma, then on the valcano Kirishima Yama (Kiu shiu Island) and also in the province of Tosa (Shikoku island). As to the origine of the white form, it is probably a garden

variety at least as far as we have been able to ascertain it is not found wild in Japan.

*Lilium speciosum rubrum* as the pink or rose coloured variety is named to distinguish it from the white form is of very vigorous growth producing stems 5 to 8 feet in height with often a large number of flowers. The segments are spreading, regularly reflexed and painted with a more or less deep rosy-pink which fades toward the margin into a lighter pink.



*Lilium speciosum Melpomene* is an especially choice variety of the former with large and rich coloured flowers. Segments of the flower are larger and broader than in the type.

*Lilium speciosum album* as exported from Japan is a very superior variety than that generally cultivated in the European nurseries. Lily fanciers have subdivided the Japanese speciosum album in such var. as Kraetzeri, vestale etc., etc. all of which are here cultivated together and are exported under the collective name of album.

*Lilium Alexandrae* (*Lilium japonicum Alexandrae*). This is one of the later introductions from Japan, a very fine Lily, in shape about intermediate between *Lilium longiflorum* and *Lilium Krameri*. Stem and foliage is much like *L. longiflorum* but the pure white flower is more open, segments being reflexed from the base. The fragrance of this handsome Lily which is very delicate and its fine keeping qualities should make it a favorite, where a fine houseplant or flowers for interior decorations are wanted.

This Lily though said to have been introduced in Europe as early as 1893 by Veitch is as yet but little known and should be much more generally cultivated.

*Lilium Brownii* (*japonicum* or *odorum*) is a very distinct species somewhat resembling *L. longiflorum* in general appearance. The flowers are creamy white inside and richly marked with vinous purple on the outside. They are very fragrant and carried on stiff elegant stems in threes or more in a raceme.

*Lilium Hansoni* stems 3 to 5 feet high, leaves in three or four whorls, flowers on rather long pedicels often 5 to 10 to the stem, of rich orange yellow. Segments are slightly reflexed and marked with dark spots near



the base. The plant is of comparatively recent introduction, it is of the easiest cultivation and may be had in fair quantities.

*Lilium cordifolium*. This is a very distinct Lily coming from the North of Japan where it luxuriates in the shady woods. The bulb is small, the stem grows 4-6 feet high and the leaves are heartshaped. Racemes are 8 to 12 inches long and many-flowered. Flowers are somewhat funnelshaped, white outside. Inner segments are yellow inside and spotted with purple. This species somewhat resembles *L. giganteum*.

*Lilium concolor*. A pretty flowered Lily growing 2-3 feet tall with narrow, scattered leaves, the flowers standing in corymbs of five or seven. The segments are spreading, of a pretty scarlet-orange colour and more or less densely spotted at the base.

*Lilium concolor coridion* differs from the foregoing by the colour of the flowers which is yellow, with darker spots toward the centre.

*Lilium elegans* This species displays a great variety in the colouration of the flowers. The plants are generally of dwarfish habit, bulbs are small but mostly compound, bringing forth two or three stems. The flowers are upright, cupshaped and since they have been more rationally cultivated many varietal names have been given to the variously coloured forms. We enumerate those which are distinguished and cultivated separately here in Japan some of these have however been subdivided again in Europe especially in England.

*Lilium elegans Batemannii*. C. B. Mallett says in the Gardeners' Chronicle: "It attains a height of two to four feet, bearing several flowers on each stem. It has lovely rich apricot coloured flowers and is an excellent bedding plant." We endorse everything that is said in favour of this Lily and would recommend a more general cultivation.

*Lilium elegans* (common red) flowers deep orange red, slightly spotted.

*Lilium elegans* (best red) Flowers of brownish red colour fading to orange toward the margin with dark spots.

*Lilium elegans Alice Wilson* beautiful, large flower of very pleasing bright apricot colour with but few spots of dark purple.

*Lilium elegans atropurpureum* (*atrosanguineum*) a pretty flower of deepest crimson with black spots.

*Lilium elegans incomparabile*, colour a rich vermillion spotted with black.

*Lilium elegans semiplenum*, "Flowers of rich sanguinous red colour. It is a rare form, two or three flowered. Filaments are short and have

lateral appendages which form a mass of red petaloid growth in the center of the flower. The upper half of these filaments are coloured white or pale rose giving the flower a bright yet singular appearance" (C. B. Mallett in the Gardeners' Chronicle).

*Lilium Krameri*, (*Lilium japonicum*). It has a small bulb producing slender but erect stems 2-3 feet high with 3 to 5 flowers each. These are of the open form of *L. auratum*, of a soft, very beautiful rose colour and very sweetscented. It is an early blooming species.

*Lilium Leichtlini*. Bulbs small, white; stem 3-4 feet high, producing 3-5 flowers. The flowers are carried on rather long pedicels, they are of a bright yellow colour spotted with dark red. Segments are gracefully recurved and the general appearance is very elegant.

*Lilium Leichtlini Maximowiczi* is much like the foregoing but of rich orange colour with darker spots.

*Lilium medeoloides*; Bulbs are small, stems two to three feet high, leaves in a whorl with a few scattered ones above. Flowers several in an umbel, erect, of a pretty shade of reddish yellow with a few purple spots.

*Lilium tigrinum*, Tiger-Lily. Bulbs are of medium or large size, stems often 5 and 6 feet high, flowers of bright orange red with black spots. Well cultivated specimen often carry 20 to 25 blooms to the stem making a grand show in the garden.

*Lilium tigrinum flore pleno*, the well known double Tiger-Lily. It has a smaller bulb than the type but it has the same bright colour and its well double flowers are unique and pretty.

*Lilium rubellum* resembles *Lilium Krameri*, but is one of the earliest of Lilies to bloom. Bulbs are small, stem 1-2 feet high and carry from 2-4 flowers each. Flowers are of a very delicate rose colour with sweet fragrance. Peter Barr wrote to us in appreciation of this new species: "I cannot conceive of anything more beautiful than a five inch pot with three plants of this lovely Lily in flower in April" *Lilium rubellum* may well be recommended for planting in borders and rockeries or wherever there is perfect drainage and some protection against sunheat.

*Lilium Henry*. A tall-growing new Lily of very easy cultivation and one of the few which will seed freely. Bulbs are of medium size. Under good cultivation the stem will attain a height of 15 feet and carry 20 or more flowers. These are of bright orange yellow and prettily reflexed. This Lily is of Chinese origin but it is cultivated here in Japan and can be supplied in moderate quantities.

## MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS FOR THE ROCKGARDEN, BORDER AND FOR POTCULTURE.

---

Of the many pretty bulbous, tuberous and other plants which grow in the shade of the woods, on the edges of the ricefields or among the blocks of rock and lava about the mountains and streams we can only mention a very few and would be glad to give all further imformation by correspondence.

The illustration shows two of the most common, but prettiest ones: *Nerine japonica* (*Lycoris*) the red Spider-Lily.

It abounds among the bamboo grass on the hillsides and on the edges of the ricefields. It is a "wild" plant which it is rather difficult to domesticate, but given a place under a hedgerow and left to itself it will in the course of a couple of years establish itself, flower freely and increase wonderfully.

*Nerine sarniense* has lovely yellow, larger flowers. It is much scarcer than *N. japonica* but of similar habits.

*Hemerocallis*, is represented by the larger flower of our illustration. These plants will grow well in the garden and form large masses of fine foliage without special care or cultivation. All bloom during the summer-months and some of the flowers, lasting a long while, are also valuable as cutflowers.

*Hemerocallis, aurantiaca majus*, a new variety, it has large bright yellow flowers.



*Hemerocallis flava* is of a more orange yellow.

*Hemerocallis fulviana* is a pretty double kind.

*Hemerocallis minor* a lovely smallflowered kind of deep orange.

*Hemerocallis Dumortieri* is of dwarfish growth bearing bright orange yellow flowers, making also a very fine potplant.

*Adonis Amurensis* is much cultivated by the Japanese who like to plant it at the foot of the charming old, dwarf Plumtrees because it blooms together with it in the first weeks of the year. It is a plant for rockgarden and will flower soon after the snow has melted away. Cultivated in pots it makes a pretty flowering plant for Xmas.

*Actea (Cimicifuga) japonica* produces long stalks with white flowers in the autumn it is a fine plant for border, rockgarden and for cutting purposes alike.

*Conandron ramonoides* is a lovely little Gesneriaceae that abounds in the deep shade of the mountain slopes and should have a similar place in the rockgarden.

*Fritillaria japonica* has greenish yellow flowers with dark brown spots.

*Fritillaria Kamschatkense*, the black Lily has drooping flowers of purplish black.

*Pardanthus chinensis* is called the Blackberry lily on account of the black shiny seeds which cluster together like a blackberry. The flowers are very pretty, of orange colour, spotted with purple.

Collections of these plants in the above and many other varieties can be furnished.

100 strong roots or bulbs in 20 or more kinds yen 30,00.







## LOTUS OR NELUMBNIUM SPECIOSUM.

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The Lotus ponds are among the prettiest watergarden effects of Japan. Our illustration shows the famous Lotus pond of Ueno park at Tokyo on an early Summer-morning, with the mists rising over the water and the flowers still half closed but ready to open under the first rays of the hot Summer-sun.

The early riser sees the beautiful Lotus flowers at their best with the large dewdrops still quivering on the metal-like surface of the huge leaves and buds half expanded like large tulips emitting their delicate perfume. The colours of the Nelumbium are of peculiarly soft tints, some are pure white, some light pink and others are nearly of a deep red; many are beautifully painted with darker shades along the margins or the base of the petals. Even the large seed vessels when they are ripening and assuming a rich golden yellow colour contrast effectfully with the bluish hues of the foliage and the delicate flowers. The flowers, when cut fade very quickly unless they are especially prepared. The Japanese florist takes a mouthful of fresh water and blowing it up into the stalk fills its three or four canals with it. Then the ends are charred over a fire and the flowers placed in fresh water in a cool room where they as well as the leaves will then last for several days.

About a dozen different varieties are cultivated and to enable their exportation without injury we have them cultivated in special pots. They are hardy in most parts of Europe and America but in order to bloom well they need a hot Summer, such as the American climate affords. In Northern Europe it would be best to start them in a hothouse and either leave them there to bloom or else bring them outside during the warmest Summer-months.

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## I R I S.

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*Iris Kaempferi* (*laevigata*), Japan flag or fleur de lis. The Japanese Iris must be counted among the most lovely of all the Japanese flowers.

Our illustration gives an idea of the pretty effect of the charming flowers among their graceful, grasslike foliage but the flowers must be seen to appreciate the dainty painting and pencilling of each petal.

White and blue are the groundcolours of these flowers and in more recent years the hybridizer has been able to obtain certain shades of purple which approach pink and red. Some varieties have three, others six large, round petals. The latter are more massive but not less graceful. A few double varieties have been raised, which add much to the interest and charm of the complete collection.

The Japanese Iris are very hardy and easily grown but in order to obtain the finest flowers, they should be planted along a wateredge or in specially arranged, sunken beds which can be submerged in Spring and Summer. They like a very rich soil and if given liquid manure in suitable intervals during their growing period, up to the formation of the flower-buds, the flowers will be of increased size and brilliancy of colour. Toward autumn the roots may be allowed to get somewhat drier and in Winter a mulch of leaves and stablemanure will be found at once a beneficial protection against frost as an enrichment of the soil.

If cutflowers are wanted for the vase, they should be cut while only half open as otherwise the delicate petals are likely to get bruised even by the most careful handling. If cut in rather tight buds, the Iris flowers may be shipped some distance without injury and will open beautifully when placed in water, even though the flower may then come out a little smaller.

We can provide collections of over 100 varieties and ship these during the Winter, choosing only clumps of sufficient strength to insure their blooming in the first season. Of course it requires at least a year after the shipping to get the plants well established and before they will bring the large flowers that are admired in the Iris-gardens here, where they often measure 10 inches across the top. Price pr. 100 in collections of special size clumps Yen 25.00.

*Iris japonica.* This is a lovely plant flowering in Spring and clothing the shady mountainsides with their dark green, glossy leaves. The flowers are carried on long branched stems and open successively continuing for a week or more to bloom if cut and placed in water. The flowers are of the lightest, delicate, blue with pretty white and yellow pencilling and when fully opening fade into a silvery white. Price pr. 100 Yen 10.00.

*Iris tectorum.* This is a low growing Iris with a creeping rhizome. It has been admired by every traveller who has seen the masses of lovely blue on the edge of the meadows or on the roof tops of the fisher and farm houses. It is a lovely plant for massing in the park or for the rockgarden, requiring no care whatever. Price pr. 100 Yen 10.00.

*Iris gracillipes.* This pretty miniature Iris is still a novelty. It has light green grass like foliage growing a few inches high and graceful flowerstalks bearing 3 to 5 flowers just above the leaves. It is essentially a plant for the rockgarden forming close grassy tufts and flowering abundantly in early Spring. The flowers are of a very delicate shade of light blue and of the shape of a miniature Iris Kaempferi.



Grown in pots or pans these little flags may be forced in bloom in the late winter and combined with such dainty flowers as Lily of the valley the choicest of effects can be produced for a table or other decoration.

Price for potgrown plants pr. 100 Yen 50.00.



*Iris ruthetia*. A dwarf growing plant producing yellow flowers and for its rarity should be welcomed in the alpine or rockgarden as well as in the Iris collections. Price Yen 50.00 pr. 100.

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

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We are carefully watching the new varieties which are shown in the various exhibitions every year and can furnish whatever new or noteworthy which has been raised.

In large varieties, European, American and Australian cultivators have produced much finer sorts, than can now be seen in Japan but the new departure of the Japanese amateurs for fancy-bizarre and pompon-varieties may soon lead to a new type, that would no doubt be welcomed also abroad where the massive flowers are beginning to fatigue the Amateurs.

There are two very fine summerblooming varieties one white and one of bronze-colour both of graceful shape and medium size which have probably never been exported.

We shall also be able to supply small quantities of seed from the best Japanese collections and though naturally we decline all responsibility for such, we think that interesting types will be found among seedlings grown from it. Our illustration gives an idea of the types that are in favour in Japan, it will be noticed, that the single or semi-double var. especially appeal to the artist.

*GOVERNMENT PLANTATION OFFICE.*

*Taiping, Perak, January 16th, 1902.*

*Bulbs and plants ex. S. S. "König Albert" have arrived in excellent order and I will forward remittance for same at the end of this month.*

*(signed) R. DERRY.*





## PEONIES.

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*Paeonia arborea* or Tree peony. In some of the best European and American collections a number of the fine Japanese varieties are to be found, but few Peony-fanciers have an idea of the wealth of beautiful variety which is found in a complete collection.

The Japanese varieties are either single or slightly double and though very large they are nevertheless very elegant and graceful. The colours range from pure white to dark maroon, most varieties are self-coloured but a few are fancifully streaked and striped. The petals have a lovely satiny gloss and the contrast with the golden yellow stamens adds much to the charm of the huge flowers, giving them the appearance of immense wild roses.



Collections of over 100 varieties can be supplied although 40 to 50 varieties would include the finest and most desirable ones. Two or three year old grafts can be shipped during winter and travel safely to all parts of the world. Price pr. 100 in collections Yen 50.00.

*Paeonia herbacea, or herbaceous peonies.*

The Japanese collections contain a great number of lovely varieties of single and double flowers in white and cream and all the shades of pink, rose and red. Price pr. 100 strong roots in collections Yen 40.00.



## WISTARIAS.

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Our illustration shows a branch of the wild Wistaria and also a temple garden with its quaint old pinetree and the Wistaria trellisses to the right and left.

The temple of Kameido is famous for its fine Wistarias, a variety that produces racemes up to three feet in length. This variety is named "Noda Fuji" and by seed and grafts it has been disseminated. Although on the young plants the flowers have never yet attained quite the same length of the motherplant they are very distinct from anything that has heretofore been cultivated in Europe or America.

The flowerclusters of the Noda variety being much longer are also much thinner than those of the ordinary *W. chinensis* and the appearance is one of extreme gracefulness alongside of the more massive Chinese Wistarias. This peculiarity has also led the Japanese to a very charming manner of training the plants over high trellisses, so that the admiring visitors walking below can enjoy the full glory of the flowers. Very often these trellisses are placed over or alongside of a stream or a little lake, so that the flowers are mirrored in the water below and whoever has seen this beautiful effect will long to reproduce it in his own garden.

Besides the lavender-coloured "Noda variety" there are a lovely pure white kind and one white, suffused with clear pink all three extremely beautiful.

The double purple variety produces flowers which individually resemble double violets and an early white flowered variety with short thick clusters is very valuable for forcing etc.

All the Japanese Wistarias can be furnished as nurserygrown plants from the open ground in small or stronger plants ranging in price from 50 sen to Yen 2.50.

A great charm of the Wistarias is, that they lend themselves so readily to forcing. They may be had in bloom at Xmas whilst their natural season of flowering is about or a little later than Easter.

We can furnish potgrown plants full of buds in many sizes, from trees only two or three feet high to specimen plants bearing up to a thousand flowers, and such a plant must have been seen to be appreciated.





We shall be glad to send photographs of fine potgrown plants upon demand. The trees are supplied and can be shipped to any place of the world from October to January, they travel quite safely and are certain to give pleasure.

117, Wall Street, New York,

Dec. 13th, 1901.

Messrs. L. Boehmer & Co.

Dear Sirs :

The *paeonia Herbacea* and *Lilium Henryi* arrived in fine shape and are the best lot of roots and bulbs I have ever received. Before closing I must inform you that I feel perfectly satisfied with your fair treatment. I trust that you will be able to fill my order sent some time past for *Lilium Auratum* bulbs.

Yours truly,

(signed) T. A. HAVEMEYER.

## FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS.

---

Many of the Japanese hardy trees and shrubs are as popular in the gardens abroad as they are at home and these may be had in any nursery, small or large. But the wealth of the Japanese native flora is very great and new or rare, beautiful plants may be constantly added to the most complete collection.

*Wild plants*: Mr. Reginald J. Farrer of Ingleborough, England, an enthusiastic plant collector and nursery man who at present is visiting Japan writes to us about an Azalea that abounds in the higher mountains as follows: "The principal content of my second despatch is that Azalea, yet unnamed. Azalea 'gloria' will always be my personal name for it. I would go to any trouble for the introduction into cultivation of a shrub so marveleously beautiful as Azalea gloria. As for beauty, no flowering shrub known to me approaches it etc., etc."

This glorious Azalea is not the only mountain treasure, which would be warmly welcomed in the garden. There are many, as yet unintroduced into cultivation, that luxuriate in the wild mountain landscape and there illumine the deep, shady recesses among the rocks, that dot the mossy glades of the forests and the banks of the mountain streams. There are small herbs, tall trees, shrubs and climbers which, as their season arrives, shine forth from among the deep green of pines and Cryptomerias, some scarcely awaiting the melting of the snow, others proclaiming joyous Spring and Summer or the glorious, clear Autumn days, whilst the last flowers cheer the Winter-scenery.

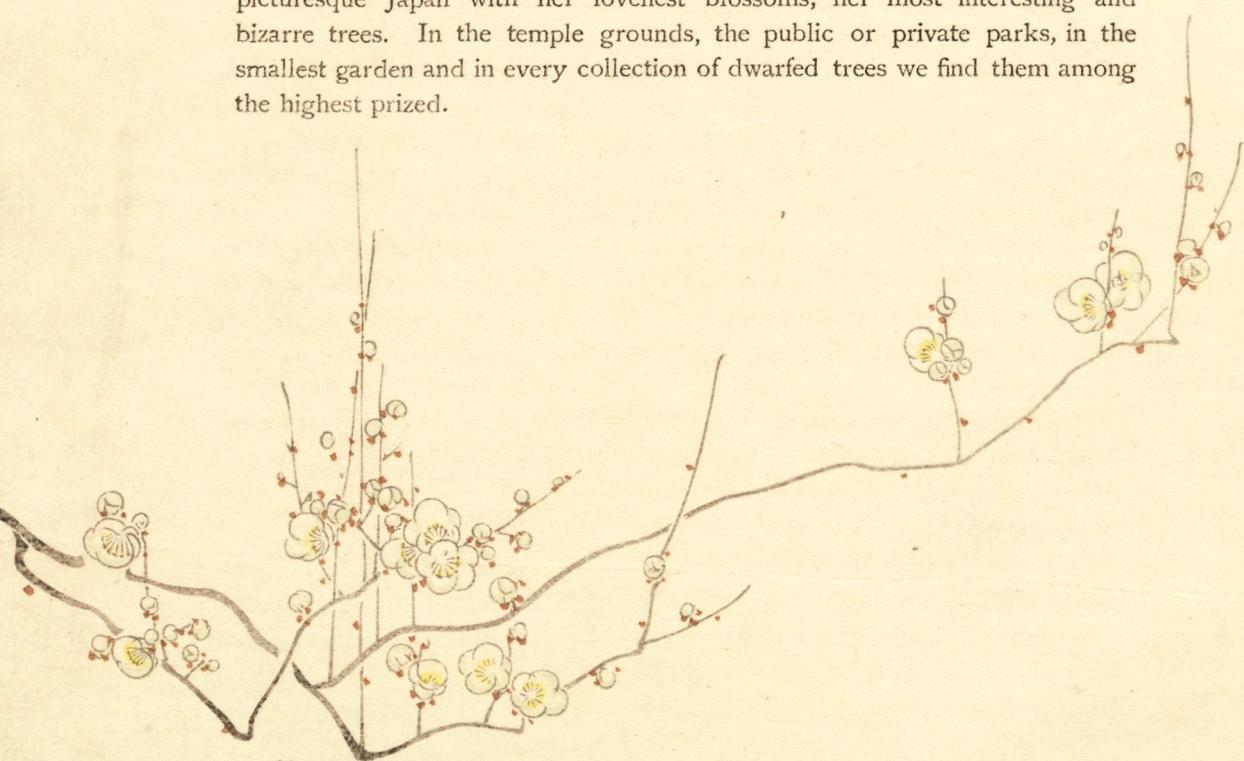
In some we admire the tender tints of youngest green, there the soft, warm colours of the blossoms, or the gay contrasts of ripe berries and leaves and again we find new surprises in the Autumn tints of many plants otherwise unnoticed.

At nearly any time of the year lovely plants which have never been transplanted into the garden may be found but the difficulties of exporting them and establishing them abroad are many. The principal obstacle is that they cannot be secured here except freshly collected from their mountain home and such plants may suffer severely in transit. Their straggly growth-

as in the case of the Azalea "gloria"—may require cutting back in order to allow packing, it may take several years to bring them in bloom after arrival and then they may prove unsuitable for cultivation or very hard to care for. Probably many lovers of plants, like our friend from whose letter we have quoted above, would feel repaid for trouble, care and expense if even only a fraction of the plants would grow and these—if they will write to us—we shall be glad to assist to the best of our ability. We will undertake the collecting, packing and shipping for them if they let us know their wants. But as of necessity this has to be a matter of business with us, it must be understood beforehand, that we cannot promise any certain measure of success but only our hearty help.

*Cultivated plants*, there are many of these which should find much more general distribution in all the gardens, they can be exported safely, our packing practically guaranteeing good arrival, if the selection of the season is left to us.

The first tree to flower here in the new year is the plum, followed by the peach and the cherry. The genus *Prunus* of all others furnishes picturesque Japan with her loveliest blossoms, her most interesting and bizarre trees. In the temple grounds, the public or private parks, in the smallest garden and in every collection of dwarfed trees we find them among the highest prized.





Our illustration shows the airy, graceful style of a branch of sweet plumblossoms, another one the deeper colour of the peach and still another one a spring landscape with the dainty pink of the cherry blossoms hanging cloud-like over a group of farm houses, one of the loveliest blossoms effects imaginable. Cherry blossom-time is for Japan the season of merry making and holidays, and tourists who have seen Japan at her best are full of admiration of these cherries.

*Prunus Mume*, is the lovely sweet plum, that opens in January despite the frosts and snows which at that time are not rare. It is peculiar, that this lovely plant is almost unknown in Europe and in America and still how very desirable it would be! Besides the sweetest and earliest single white blossoms, there are pink and red, single and double varieties which bloom successively one after the other.

*Prunus persica*, the Peach blossom follows the early Plum, its flowers are larger and range from pure white to deep red.

*Prunus pseudocerasus*, the flowering cherry is represented by about 20 different varieties all known by their Japanese names.

*Yoshino Sakura* is the lovely single, soft pink variety, that is pictured in our illustration. This variety makes fine tall shadetrees somewhat like the Elm in contour though not quite so tall.

It is the first to blossom and the most highly to be recommended for large groupings in parks or for planting along avenues, etc.

*The Ito or Higan-Sakura* is a pretty kind with gracefully drooping branches. It grows as tall as the foregoing and forms fine straight stems.





The abundant flowers are closely set to the twigs and branches and when in bloom the graceful boughs look like so many garlands of silvery, soft pink.

Of double and single varieties, there is a number ranging from pure white to deepest rose besides the lovely solforata which is of a pleasing sulphur yellow.



*The Setsubun Sakura* is a lovely single pink variety with flowers hanging from beneath the branches like the well known *Styrax* jap. We have brought this new variety from the Loo-Choo islands and have found it quite hardy at Yokohama, though the flowers and young leafshoots which appear very early often get hurt by night frosts. This lovely variety should be tried in sheltered localities and if it succeeds it will be found one of the finest acquisitions ever brought from Japan.

All the Plums, peaches and cherries can be supplied in strong grafts two or three years old from the open ground and they unvariably travel well. Price Yen 25.00—30.00 according to size and kind.

*Pot plants for forcing* are becoming very popular with the florists and can be most warmly recommended. Shipped in October-November, they can be had in bloom from Xmas on to Easter by properly selecting the varieties. Price of potplants well potbound Yen 50.00 to 100.00, according to size and form of trees.

*Amelanchier asiatica* is a small tree, covering itself completely with white flowers in early spring before the leaves appear.

*Andromeda japonica*, a lovely white flowered evergreen of which the white variegated form is especially recommendable.

*Azaleas*, the Japanese Azaleas are very hardy and of very easy culture. For the rockgarden, the border and for potcultivation they are very valuable. We mention a few cultivated kinds only :

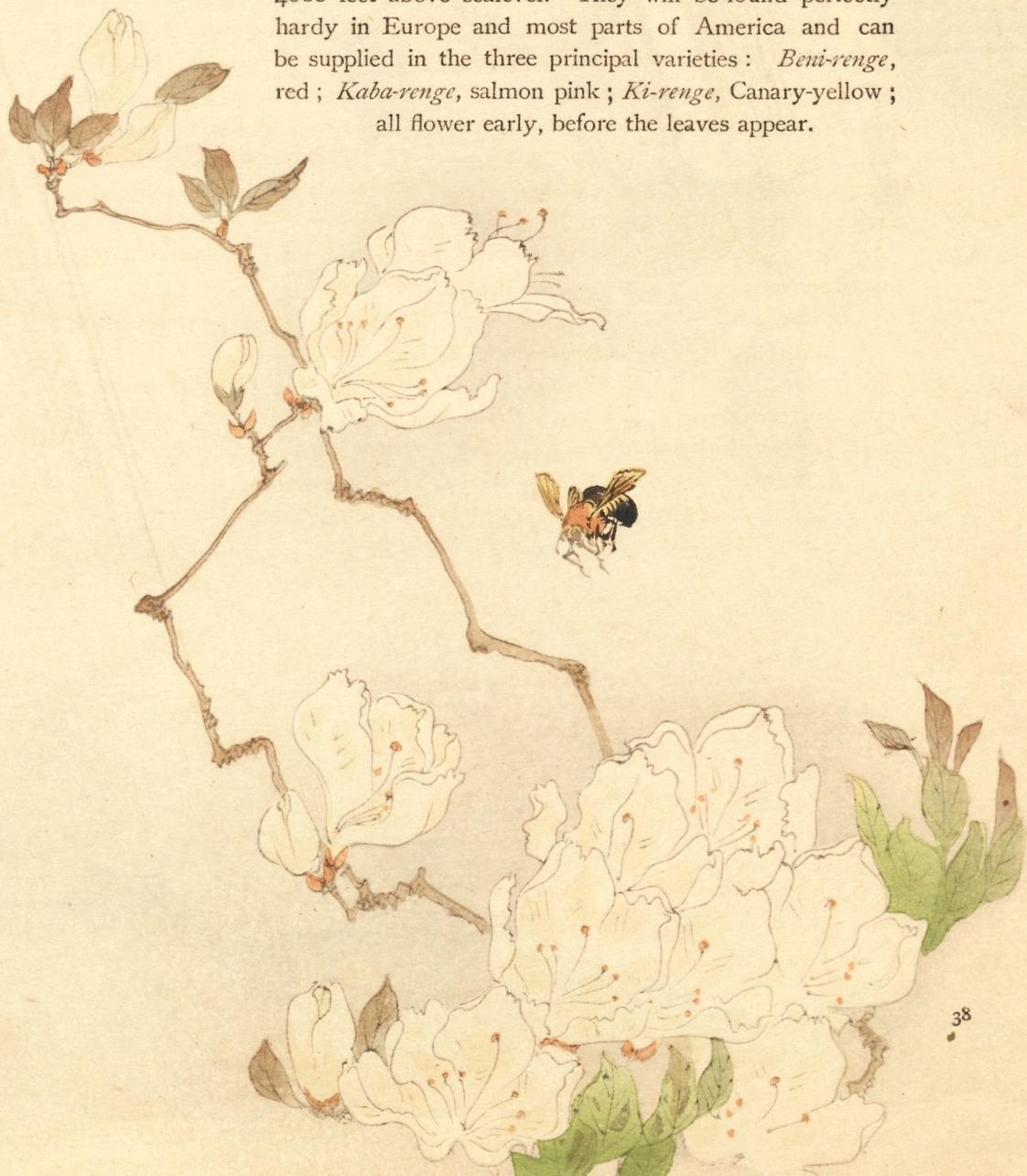
*Azalea balsaminaeflora* (Rollisoni) is a very bushy, dwarf shrub bearing small double salmon red flowers which literally cover the bush.



*Azalea indica Yodoyama* is a newer, double flowered variety of a peculiar, soft rosy-lilac colour.

*Azalea indica* can be supplied in collections of many varieties; they are fine shrubs for the garden if somewhat sheltered. They are good forcing plants and of pretty natural shape, not trimmed into globes as are those generally cultivated in Europe.

*Azalea sinensis* are the hardiest of all, being found at an altitude of 4000 feet above sealevel. They will be found perfectly hardy in Europe and most parts of America and can be supplied in the three principal varieties : *Beni-renge*, red ; *Kaba-renge*, salmon pink ; *Ki-renge*, Canary-yellow ; all flower early, before the leaves appear.





*Camellia Japonica* needs no introduction. Plants of all sizes and many single and double varieties can be furnished.

*Camellia sasanqua* is much less known than the former and nevertheless a much more graceful kind. The leaves and flowers are much smaller, somewhat intermediate between *C. japonica* and *C. theifera*, the teaplant. *C. sasanqua* blooms in November-December, the flowers are either single or slightly double, all showing the yellow stamens in charming contrast with the pure white, pink rose, self coloured or delicately tinged petals. Some ten or twelve varieties can be furnished and as a greenhouse plant it should be very popular. It is a good deal hardier than the *C. japonica* and the flowers seem to suffer less from nightfrosts than those of the *C. japonica*.

*Cercis sinensis* is a characteristic spring shrub with bright purple flowers.

*Chimonanthus fragrans* is a small shrub with fragrant yellow flowers.

*Clematis patens* can be supplied in potgrown or openground plants, in single or double varieties of white or blue.

*Corylopsis spicata* blooms very early, flowers are drooping and yellow.

*Daphne odora* is a very fine evergreen shrub of compact growth, flowers are deliciously fragrant.

The pink variety has pretty white variegated leaves.

The white variety has dark green foliage.

*Daphne Genkwa* is a charming blue-flowered shrub.

*Gardenia*, a shrub with fine, white, fragrant flowers can be supplied in the single varieties but we recommend especially the following:

*Gardenia grandiflora flore pleno*, large, double flowered Gardenia.

*Gardenia radicans fl. pleno*, small leaved, doubled variety.

*G. radicans fl. pl. alba variegata*, like the foregoing with white variegated leaves.

*Hamamelis japonica*, shrub with yellow flowers.

*Hydrangeas* are well known but still they are not so freely used as they should be in the garden and park. Some of the varieties thrive well in dense shade and there produce the deep blue and rosy-blue tints which are so unique and beautiful. We enumerate a few of the finer varieties; *H. hortensis*, pure white var.; *Aigaku*, light blue; *Ajisai*, rosy-blue; *Benigaku*, pink; *Shiro-gaku*, white with blue center; *stellata rubra*, pink, changing the colour as the flowers mature.

*Hydrangea petiolaris* (*Shizophragma hydrangoides*) a fine hardy climber with flowers resembling those of a Hydrangea.

*Jasminum nitidum* is a pretty greenhouse vine producing charming starlike, white fragrant flowers. A rather new plant.

*Jasminum Sieboldii* is a very hardy climber with yellow flowers.

*Lagerstroemia indica*, hardy in many parts of Europe and America, formerly treated as a warm house plant. It grows shrublike into a small tree and flowers during the summer, the blooms being of white, pink, red or violet-red color.

*Lespedeza bicolor* a deciduous shrub with rosy-purple flowers, pretty in groups on the lawn.

*Magnolias*, These are among the most ornamental of all the hardy trees and shrubs.

*Magnolias hypoleuca* bears large, white, fragrant flowers and very large leaves. It is one of the most stately of all Japanese trees, the wood is of the very best quality and used in the most delicate joiners' work. The soft

JOHN STOLKE ESQ. RISHIHOT TEA ESTATE,  
DARJEELING, INDIA.

March 1st, 1901.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the cases containing the plants and bulbs have reached me. The Camellias are in A. 1 condition and do not appear to have suffered in the least during transit from Japan to Darjeeling. I have frequently imported small quantities of bulbs from Europe, but do not think that any one consignment has arrived in such good and firm condition as those from you.

charcoal of this wood is used to rub the lacquer. This tree has been found hardy in the north of Europe except in very exposed situations but even there a matured tree will probably be found quite hardy.



*M. conspicua* (Yulan) producing very large, white flowers.

*M. grandiflora exoniensis* is a subspecies of the famous American Magnolia; the leaves are somewhat more pointed than in the American form; the flowers are of the same size and substance. The great advantage of this tree is its greater hardiness and should be tried where the grand American variety will not stand the winters. It is also particularly well adapted for potcultivation as it flowers in a very young state, in fact as 2 year old plants.

*Magnolia Kobus*, flowers white, shaded with pink on the reverse of the petals, seedlings of this kind are much used to graft upon.

*Magnolia obovata*, flowers fleshy purple.

*Magnolia obovata purpurea* is an especially deep coloured variety and of fine effect on the lawn.

*Magnolia parviflora erecta* has large white flowers tinged with rose, very sweet scented.—

*Magnolia parviflora pendula* has smaller flowers which are drooping from the branches and therefore very distinct.

*Magnolia pumila* is a low growing shrub with creamy white flowers.

*Magnolia salicifolia* has smaller leaves and white flowers.

*Magnolia stellata* is also known as Mag. Halleana. It is a small tree-like shrub bearing many starlike, medium sized flowers. As a pot plant for forcing it has been found very pretty and should be much more cultivated.

*Olea fragrans* (*Osmanthus fragrans*) an evergreen shrub, flowers yellow or white, very sweet scented.

*Styrax obassia*, a new, hardy, deciduous tree with long racemes of white flowers.

*Punica granatum*, Pomegranate, double flowered, scarlet. Another variety is cultivated for its fruit.

*Pyrus cydonia* (*Cydonia japonica*) pretty, early flowering shrub, can be furnished in the scarlet, red, pink and white variety.

*Pyrus cydonia pygmaea* is a dwarf growing kind, loving a place among rockery. This kind blooms nearly all the year through and does not grow higher than a foot or 18 inches.

*Rhododendron Metternichi*, a perfectly hardy and freeblooming shrub. Flowers greenish white, natural habitat 6000 feet above sealevel.

*Serissa foetida*, a well branched plant with pretty white flowers. The habit of growth and leaves somewhat resemble the small leaved box.

*Styrax japonica* is a hardy shrub with flowers drooping from the branches and not unlike snowdrop flowers.

*Syringa japonica* hardy shrub, blooming in summer with white flowers.

*Tamarix sinensis* a shrub with fine foliage and graceful terminal spikes of pinkish flowers.

*Viburnum odoratissimum*, an evergreen shrub with fragrant, white flowers and bright red berries in winter; the variegated form of it is very pretty.

*Viburnum Carlesii* is a lovely, new shrub from Korea, but perfectly hardy. It blooms early in the season, flowers are very fragrant and like large heads of Bouvardia.

*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum* is very well known as the Japan Snowball and is one of the most useful flowering shrubs. Flower heads large, white.

*For any tree or shrub not  
mentioned above  
please write.*



## FRUIT TREES.

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Japanese Fruit trees have proven very valuable acquisitions in many countries and deserve the most careful attention of planters, especially in new countries and in those where the standard European fruit does not thrive well.

We need hardly emphasize, that the climate of Japan, is not tropical, but that in many parts of it frost with plenty of snow occurs and that the Japanese trees especially the fruit trees have been acclimatized in Europe and America without the least difficulty.

*Mammoth Chestnut*, This is a fine ornamental and forest tree, very prolific and fruiting at a comparatively very young state. The nuts are of great size and fine flavour. We ship grafted stock about 3-4 feet high and they have been carried as safely to Africa as to any other part of the world. Price Yen 10.00 pr. 100.

*Japan Fig*. Whilst not so fine in flavour as the best Smyrna kinds, it is nevertheless a fine table fruit. It is extremely hardy and on that account should be tried in countries where the more delicate fig will not do well. Price Yen 25.00 pr. 100.

*Japan Grapes* produce fruit of very fine appearance and of good flavour, they are very hardy and absolutely free from any disease. Price Yen 20,00 pr. 100.

*Japan Gian Loquat*. (*Eryobotrya japonica*) This variety is much larger and of much finer flavour than the small fruited kind which certainly does not deserve to be cultivated alongside of this superior variety. Grafted plants are sold at Yen 25.00 pr. 100.

*Japan Oranges* are deservedly famed for their delicious flavour.

*Citrus nobilis* (*Mikan*) The mandarine orange is easily distinguishable from the others by the smallness of its growth and the small but very sweet fruit.

*Unshiu* is a seedless variety of the greatest merit much to be recommended.

*Kishiu* and *Satsuma* are two varieties also of great value, being very sweet and finely flavoured.

*Citrus aurantium* is the sour orange,

*Citrus aurantium Bigaradia* the Bitter orange or Seville orange,

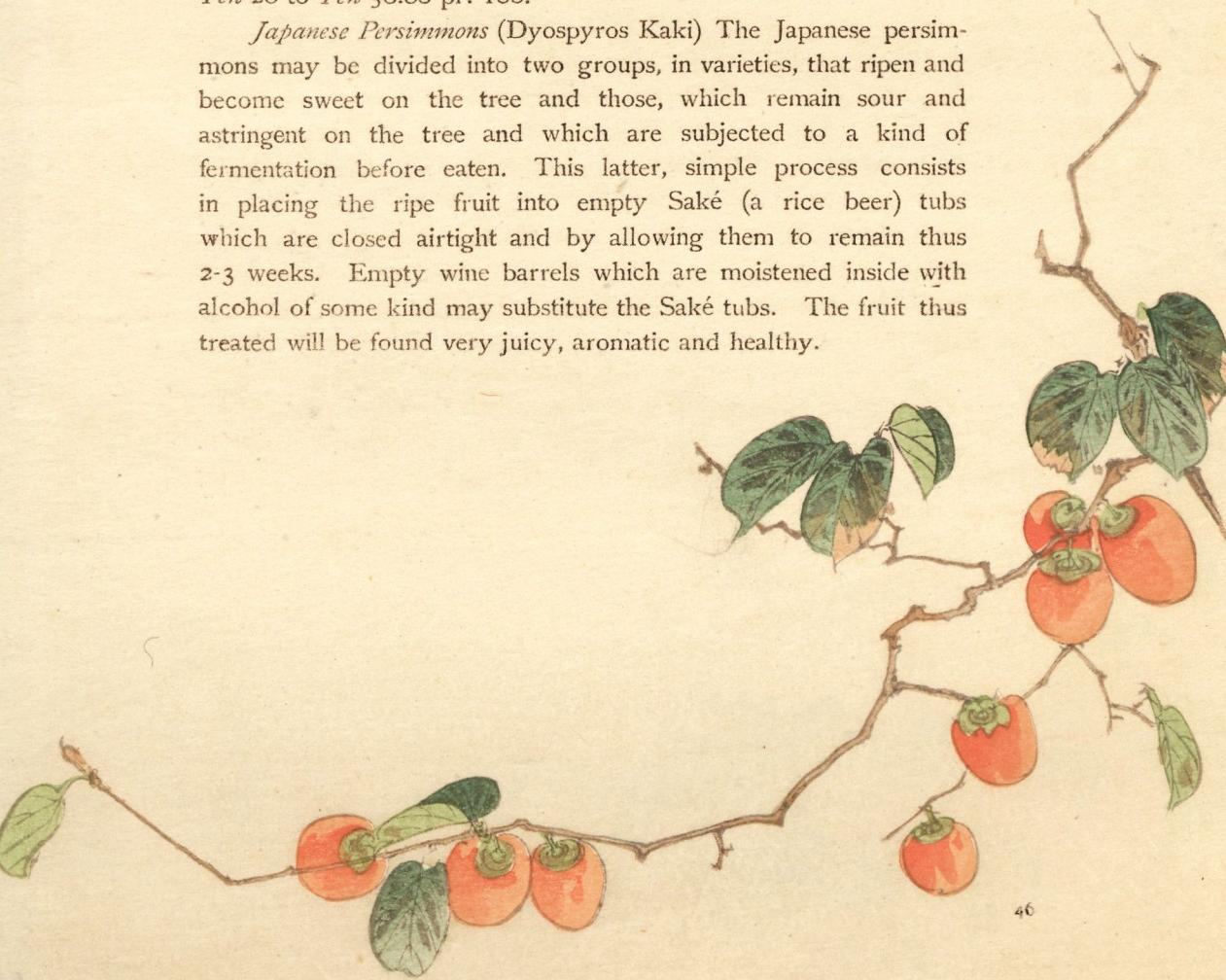
*Citrus decumana* is known as the Shaddock.

*Citrus japonica* known under cultivation in Japan as *Kinkan*, (with oblong fruit) and *Omi-Kinkan* (with round fruit) are both of great decorative value if cultivated in pots. The fruit assumes a very rich orange colour and clings a long time to the plant. The plants are very hardy and remarkably prolific.

The very fine skin is of delicious, refreshing taste and to be recommended as a condiment. The fruit, preserved furnishes a table delicacy without rival.

The various Citrus can be furnished in potgrown, grafted plants and travel safely to any part of the world. Price according to kind and size Yen 20 to Yen 50.00 pr. 100.

*Japanese Persimmons* (*Diospyros Kaki*) The Japanese persimmons may be divided into two groups, in varieties, that ripen and become sweet on the tree and those, which remain sour and astringent on the tree and which are subjected to a kind of fermentation before eaten. This latter, simple process consists in placing the ripe fruit into empty Saké (a rice beer) tubs which are closed airtight and by allowing them to remain thus 2-3 weeks. Empty wine barrels which are moistened inside with alcohol of some kind may substitute the Saké tubs. The fruit thus treated will be found very juicy, aromatic and healthy.



Varieties, naturally ripening on the trees are :

*Daidai-Maru* deep red, flattened.

*Goshogaki* flattened, very juicy.

*Hyakume*, red, large roundish.

*Kuro-Kuma*, yellowish red, medium size.

*Tsuru no Ko* vermillion, medium size.

*Zenji Maru* red, round, medium size.

Varieties remaining astringent on the tree are :

*Hachiya*, red, very large, oblong.

*Masugaki*, orange, medium size, oblong.

*Mino-Dsuru*, yellowish red, medium size.

*Tane-nashi*, seedless, yellow, large size.

*Yemon*, yellowish rose, flattened.

Plants 3-4 feet high out of the open ground can be furnished for Yen 50,00 pr. 100 either in collections or in single varieties.

*JAPANESE PLUMS.* The fruit is juicy, of agreeable taste, thick flesh, smooth skin and has small pits. It is well known, that the Japan plums are replacing the European varieties in America as being more hardy and better able to withstand the attacks of diseases of all kinds. They are very hardy, withstanding severe frost and great, dry heat equally well.

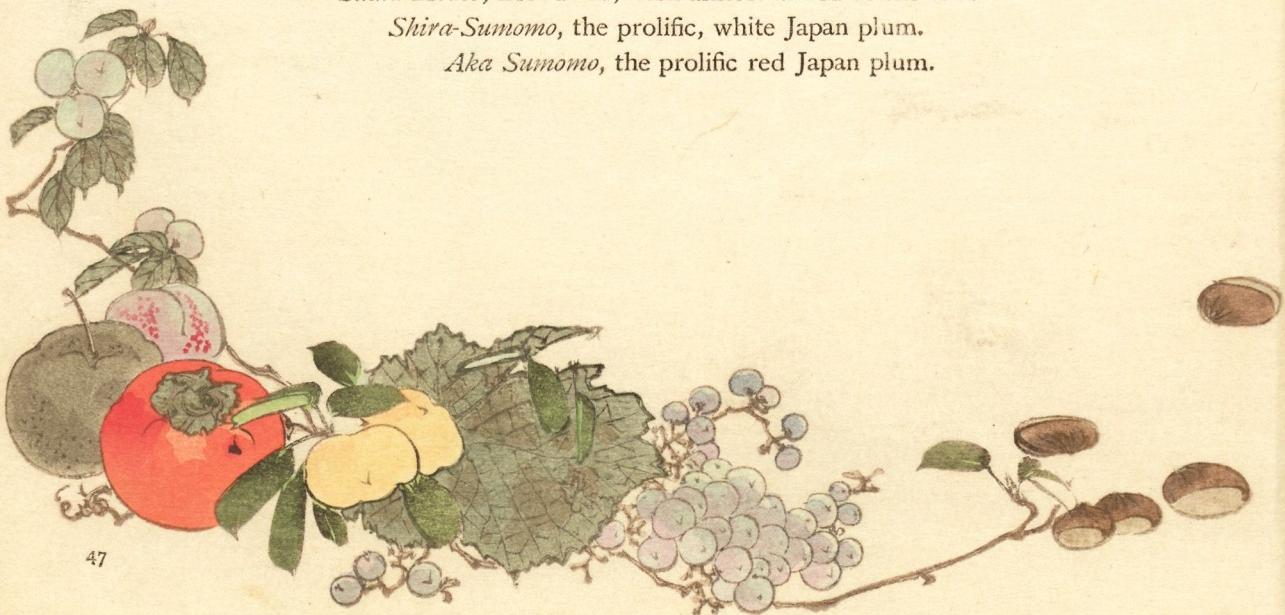
*Botankyo*, large, heartshaped, greenish-red.

*Hatankyo*, large, heartshaped, greenish-yellow.

*Suika-Momo*, Blood-red, flesh almost as red as the skin.

*Shira-Sumomo*, the prolific, white Japan plum.

*Aka Sumomo*, the prolific red Japan plum.

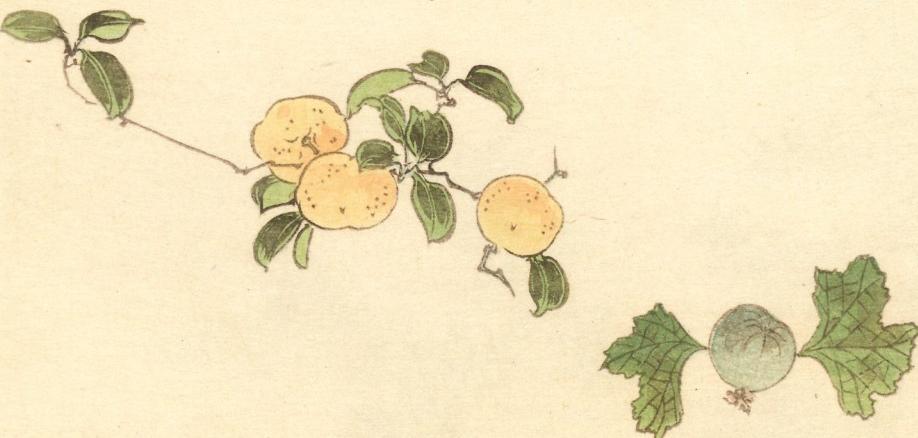


## JAPANESE BAMBOOS.

As may be gathered from the very able treatise entitled "*The Bamboo Garden*" by A. B. Freeman-Mitfort; "Japanese bamboos, the delicious green and artistic featheryness of which may be regarded as the main factor in creating the innate loveliness of all Japanese scenery, are perfectly capable to be grown in both Europe and America." This is confirmed also by Sir Ernest Satow in the introduction of his book "*The cultivation of bamboos in Japan*" of which we give the following extract:

"For a long time it was supposed, that the climate of Great Britain was too raw and cold for such delicate plants. But within the last thirty years it has become rather the fashion to grow bamboos and horticulturists are now eagerly seeking for hardy species. To Japan they have naturally turned because its climate, though possessing on the whole a higher summertime temperature, is subject to correspondingly greater cold and more frequent frost in winter. The result has been in the highest degree successful. This cult of the bamboo has given rise to a considerable export business from Japan and it may interest some of my readers to know that it is perfectly easy to transport properly prepared plants from this country to England through the tropics and that every year more of these elegant plants are sent out by the florists."

We need only add, that since the above treatises were written we have shipped bamboos not only to Europe but equally successfully to South Africa to the Blackseacoast, to Madagascar and Australia in fact to most parts of the world where horticulture is claiming attention.



We can send collections of potgrown plants (with the canes cut off about 3-4 feet long) and we can supply rootcuttings. For private collections the potplants are no doubt the most suitable but where masses of bamboos are to be introduced for their economic value either for their canes or the delicious vegetable that the young shoots furnish, it will be found best to import rootcuttings. These latter can be shipped by the hundred thousand, they take up but little room and are quite safe to travel any distance if the right time of the year is selected.

The best tallgrowing varieties are :

Madake, *Phyllostachys Quilioi*.

Moso Chiku, *Phyll. mitis* syn. *Ph. edulis*.

Ha Chiku, *Phyll. Henonis*.

Kurodake, Gomadake, Kuro chiku, *Phyll. nigra*.

Yadake *Ph. bambusoides*.

The prettiest fancy varieties are :

Bungosasa, Gomasasa, *Phyll. ruscifolia*, syn. *Ph. Kumasaki*.

Hotei Chiku, *Bambusa aurea*, syn. *Bamb. sterilis*.

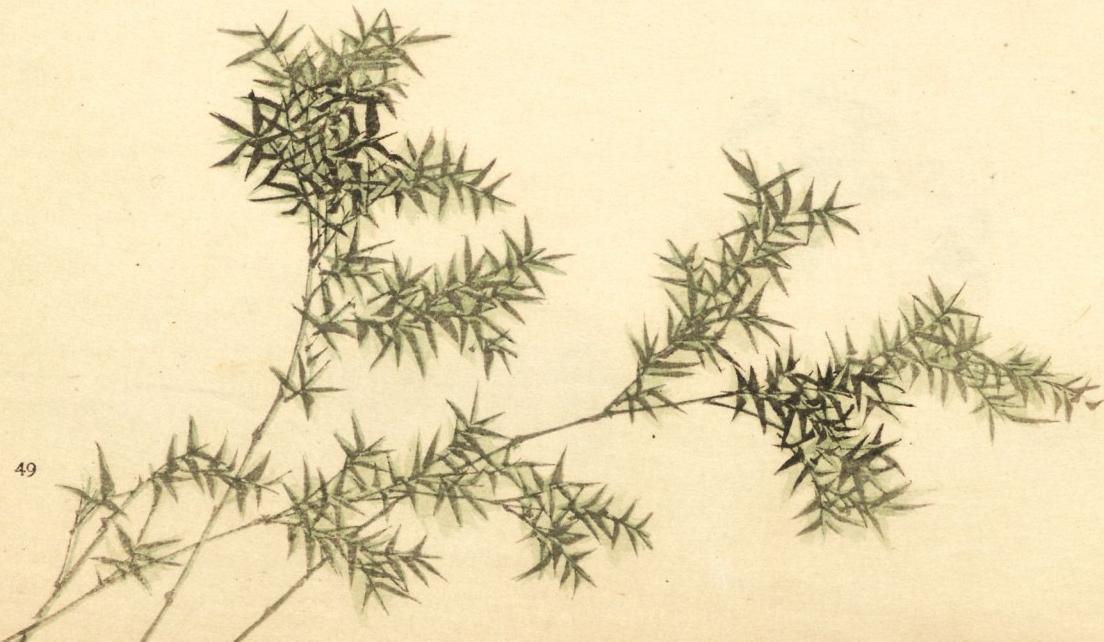
Kiko Chiku, Kimon Chiku, *Phyll. heterocyla*.

Kimmei Chiku, *Bambusa Castillonis*, syn. *Bambusa striata*.

Narihiradake, *Arundinaria Simoni*.

Shikaku Dake, *Bambusa quadrangularis*.

Suo Chiku, *Bambusa Alphonse Karri* (a variegated form of *B. nana*, yellow and green.)



Taiho Chiku *Bambusa vittata argentea*  
(a silvergrey var. of *B. nana*).

Taimin Chiku, *Arundinaria Hindsi* syn.  
*B. graminea*.

Madara Dake, Hanchiku, a variegated  
Bamboo not bot. named.

Kanzan Chiku, *Bambusa erecta*.

Shibo Chiku, *Ph. Marliacea*.



## JAPANESE DWARFED TREES.

The training and dwarfing of trees and the creation of those miniature gardens with mountains, water, bridges, rockeries etc., etc. in which the trees find their place, proportionate in size to the miniature mountains and in appearance like the wild trees to which the storms of many years have given their peculiar shape, that is the great art of the Japanese gardener.

There are several schools representing the styles of dwarfing and training trees of various masters but the fundamental theory of all is to reproduce on a very small scale certain, especially characteristic old mountain trees. Some dwarf trees are allowed to retain their natural form whilst others are very carefully trained and held in their proper form by supports of little bamboos etc. Besides an occasional trimming back of branches which grow too vigorously, the physiological explanation of the dwarfing process is simply the confinement of the roots in very small receptacles, which afford the plants but very little nourishment.

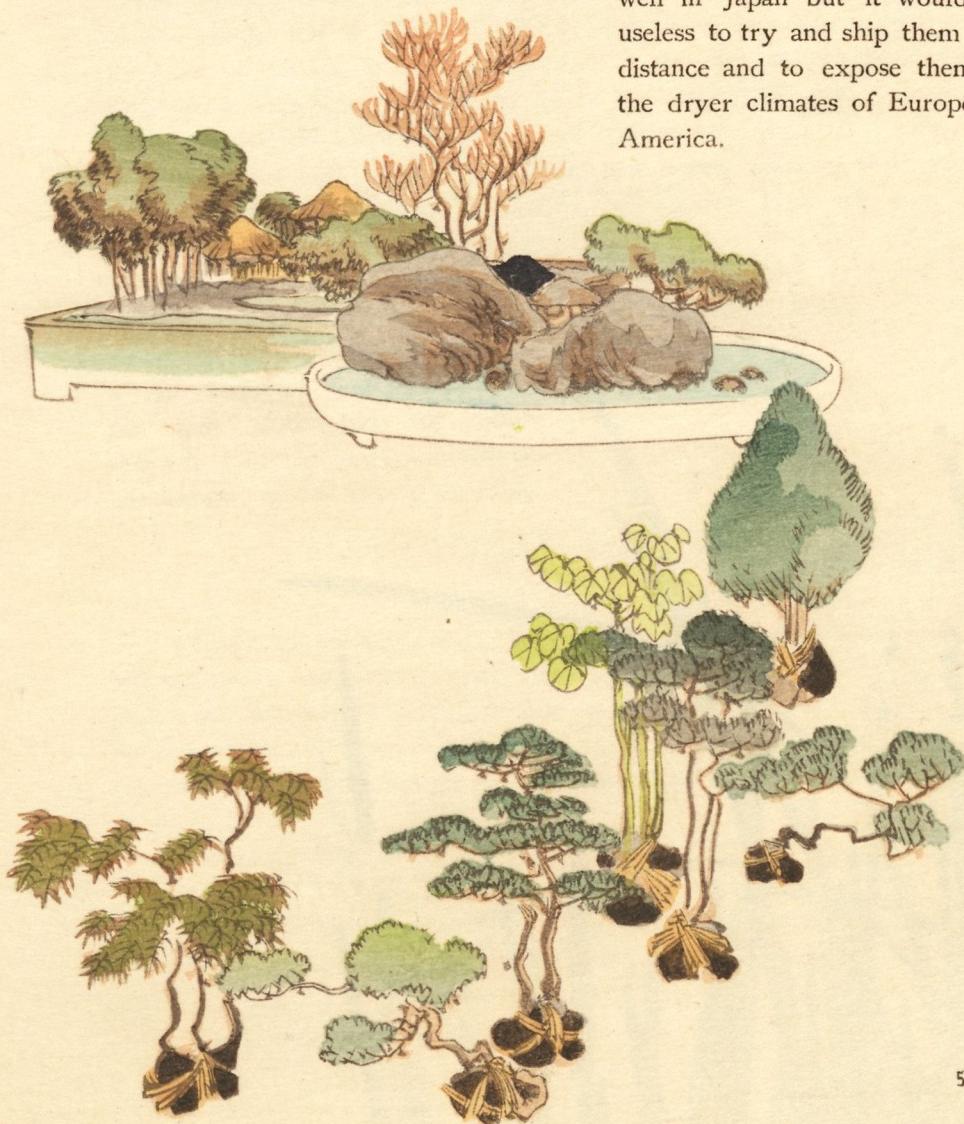
Many fine old trees have been raised from seed and of course required many, often a hundred and more years to reach their state of perfection. Other trees are taken from the mountains or from the woods, they are given the classical shape and if well



cared for and well established after 10 or 15 years, they may well pass as good specimens.

To those who intend to import these trees and hope to be able to cultivate them with success in a foreign country, that has not the exceptional climate of Japan, it is of the greatest importance, that the trees are really well established. The ordinary cheap dwarf trees which are sold and bought by the poorer Japanese are generally taken from the woods and have been placed into pots for a week or a month. These trees will live quite

well in Japan but it would be useless to try and ship them any distance and to expose them to the dryer climates of Europe or America.



On the other hand if a dwarf tree is well established it will support the longest voyage (at the proper time of the year) and thrive to perfection in foreign countries.

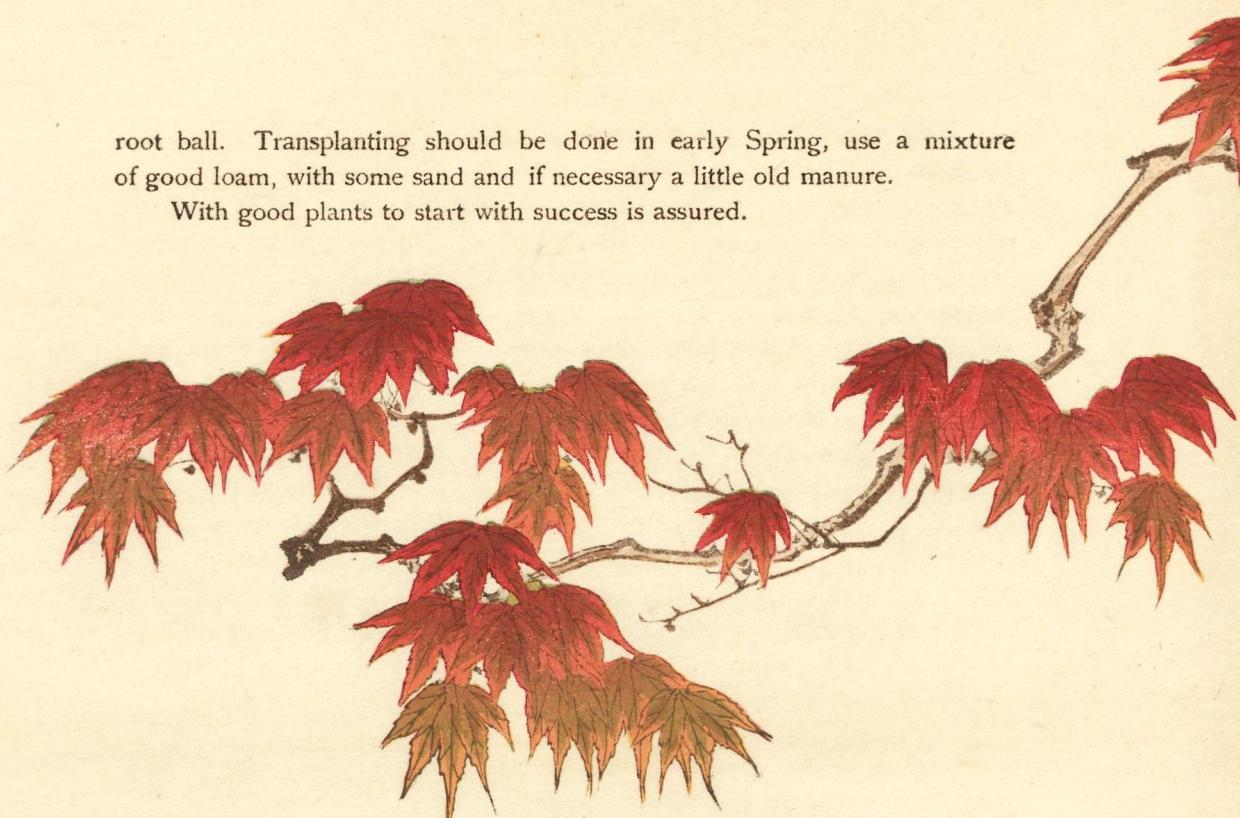
It must be borne in mind however that the dwarf trees are generally trees which are hardy in most countries, hence they must receive as much out-of-door-treatment as possible. During Summer they should be out of doors either fully exposed to the sun or slightly shaded according to the variety. During winter they should be protected against hard frost but not be placed into a hot place. The winter-quarters might be a cold greenhouse or a glass verandah, which is not heated or else a light cellarwindow etc., etc. These plants may of course be used for interior decoration but should not be left indoors for more than a few days at a time. At night and during the rain they should be placed outside During their growing period and in Summer when the temperature is high and the light strong they should be liberally watered. During the winter they will not need much water, plants that shed their foliage need but very little and evergreens a little more. Every three or four years the plants may be transplanted, giving them a pan or pot

only an inch or so larger. The old rootball is loosened up a trifle, the old roots may be trimmed a little and then the new earth is placed firmly around the



root ball. Transplanting should be done in early Spring, use a mixture of good loam, with some sand and if necessary a little old manure.

With good plants to start with success is assured.



## JAPANESE ORCHIDS.

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Though not so showy as the tropical orchids the Japanese kinds are not without charm and interest as may be seen by the list here following. There is a great number of other Orchids to be found in the forests and on the mountains which we shall be glad to collect for customers, we do not list them because they are not cultivated here and fixed prices can not be given.

*Aerides japonica*, a pretty epiphytal species with white, purple-spotted flowers and rich perfume.

*Angraecum falcatum* produces masses of pure white small flowers.

*Blethisia hyacinthina* is a terrestial orchid forming tubers, to be had in pink and white variety. This is a very easy and showy garden plant deserving of widest cultivation.

*Calanthe discolor*, and *japonica* are pretty terrestial orchids of easy cultivation and well worth growing even for their flowers.

*Cymbidium virens* and its varieties is well known, a very hardy plant requiring but little attention.

*Cypripedium japonicum* has peculiar roundish leaves and a large flower.

*Dendrobium japonicum* is quite a charming epiphytal orchid, hardy probably in Europe and most parts of America.

*Phajus maculatus* has pretty variegated foliage and fine yellow flowers.

*Phajus grandifolius* a strong growing plant, the only one of the list requiring cultivation under glass.

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## FOLIAGE PLANTS, DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN.

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*Acer japonicum*, *palmatum*, *polymorphum* and all the pretty varieties form the group generally known as Japanese maples. Since the time of their first introduction in Europe and America they have quickly become popular and rightly so because there are no more striking, more decorative and distinct hardy lawn-plants. The trees will eventually grow to the height of 15 to 20 feet but are generally seen in sizes under 10 feet. Our selected collection of maples comprises some 30 different and distinct varieties all of which we can recommend very highly. In form they vary from the pretty palmata, of palmate form to the dissectum varieties which rival the finest fernfronds in gracefulness. In color there are pretty green leaves with fanciful white yellow and pink markings and others that are bright red, yellow and pink.

These as a rule are the prettiest in early spring while the foliage is young. Some again assume gorgeous autumn tints just before the foliage falls off.

These maples are sold in collections and we shall be pleased to study the special requirements of customers selecting bright colors or prettily formed leaves-as they may especially desire.

In sizes the export plants range from 18 inches to 4 feet, but special fine specimens can also be supplied in good quantities.

*Acer* stock for grafting can be furnished in any quantity to nurserymen.

*Aralia Sieboldi* is a very decorative foliage plant for the house or the

garden in not too rigorous climates. The white variegated form can be especially recommended.

*Ardisias, crispa* and *japonica* can be furnished in several pretty kinds with red or yellow berries.

*Aspidistra elatior* is well known as the hardiest of all houseplants. The long dark green or white variegated leaves are very decorative and even in a cut state last a long while. We have exported these plants in many thousands to all parts of the world and can furnish fine stock either potgrown or out of the open ground.

*Aucuba japonica* is a foliage shrub of high merit. The leaves are beautifully colored, either dark green or yellow or marked along the margin or splashed and spotted in many different ways. The red berries still add much to their charm. We can furnish many varieties of these fine plants and as they come from the openground they will be found very hardy.

*Benthamia japonica* is a shrub with evergreen, very decorative leaves.

*Berberis Fortunei* A thorny bush of upright growth.

*Berchemia racemosa* a deciduous climber of good habit.

*Brousonetia papyrifera* is the paper mulberry; it has curiously lobed leaves with a pinkish middle rib.

*Chloranthus sinensis*, an evergreen, sweetcented shrub.

*Cornus brachipoda fol variegata* is a very effective, white variegated tree it is very hardy and of fine habit of growth.

*Damnacanthus indicus* is an evergreen shrub with bright green, glossy foliage and scarlet berries.



*Daphniphyllum macropodum variegatum*, a globular, compact growing tree with glossy, white variegated leaves.

*Elaeococa cordata*, an ornamental timber tree with large green, threelobed leaves and smooth shining bark.

*Edgeworthia papyrifera* is quite ornamental, a deciduous shrub of the bark of which the finest Japanese paper is manufactured.

*Cinnamomum camphora* is the camphor tree. The stately growth, the fine glossy leaves and the ever increasing value of camphor make it a most desirable tree for ornamentation and for profit.

*Cinnamomum Loureirii* is the Cinnamum tree, more ornamental than the former, the bark furnishing the favorite condiment. We can furnish both from the open ground or as pot plants.

*Enkianthus japonica* is a deciduous shrub which is much liked here on account of its dazzling autumn tints.



*Eurya japonica* is a fine evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and especially effective in the white variegated form.

*Euscaphis staphyleoides* Handsome, hardy tree with feathery, bright green foliage. Covered in autumn with bright scarlet berries.

*Ilex latifolia* is one of the most characteristic of the many kinds, that can be furnished. Leaves are very large and entire. Some of the varigated forms of various kinds are highly prized.

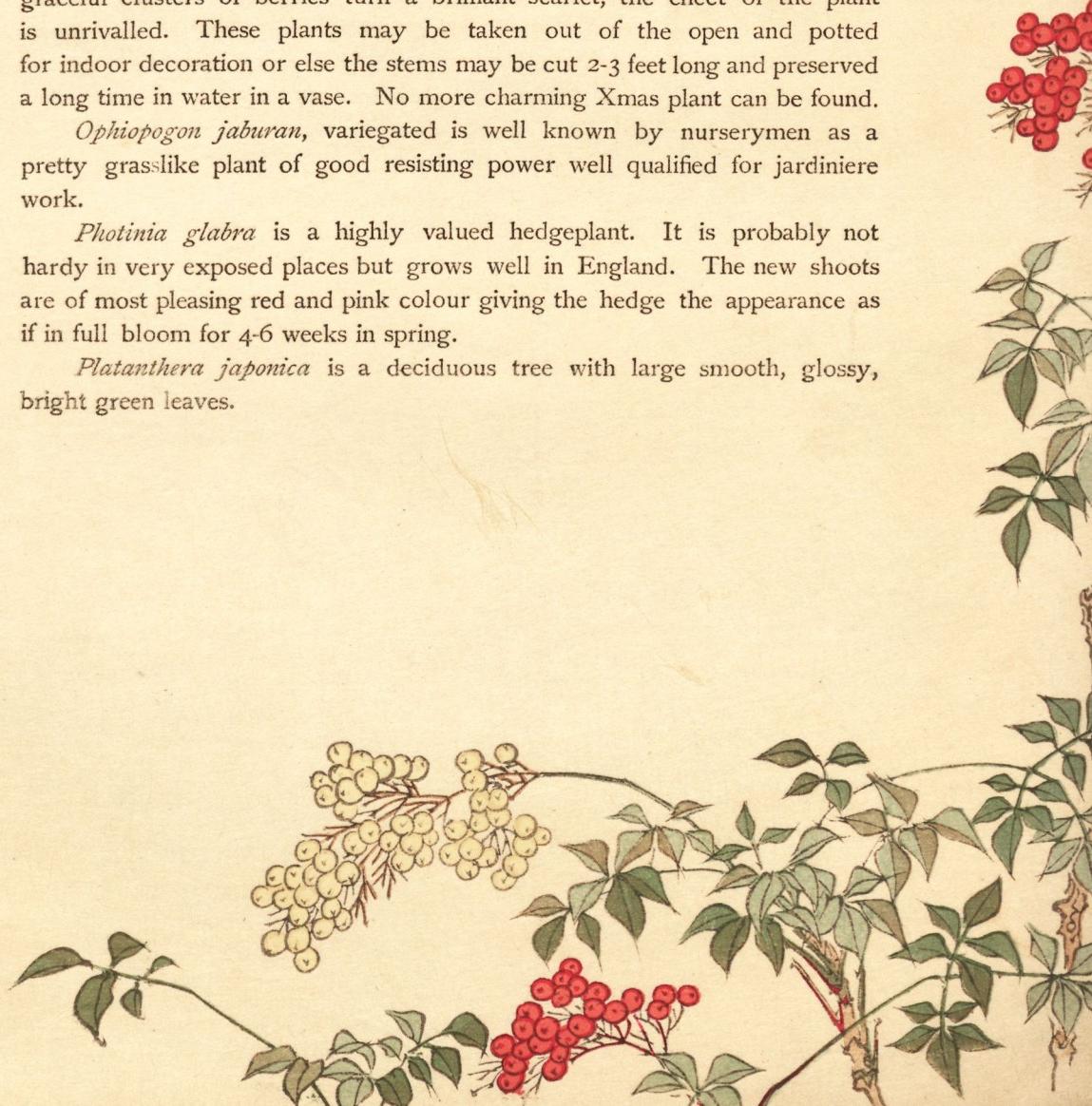
*Illicium religiosum* is a beautiful evergreen shrub with light green or white variegated foliage. The flowers are creamy white and very pretty.

*Nandina domestica* deserves to be very largely planted. The large bi-pinnate leaves are of dark glossy green and when in winter, about Xmas the graceful clusters of berries turn a brilliant scarlet, the effect of the plant is unrivalled. These plants may be taken out of the open and potted for indoor decoration or else the stems may be cut 2-3 feet long and preserved a long time in water in a vase. No more charming Xmas plant can be found.

*Ophiopogon jaburan*, variegated is well known by nurserymen as a pretty grasslike plant of good resisting power well qualified for jardiniere work.

*Photinia glabra* is a highly valued hedgeplant. It is probably not hardy in very exposed places but grows well in England. The new shoots are of most pleasing red and pink colour giving the hedge the appearance as if in full bloom for 4-6 weeks in spring.

*Platanthera japonica* is a deciduous tree with large smooth, glossy, bright green leaves.



*Quercus* of several species can be supplied some of them are evergreen whilst others shed their foliage. The lovely variegated *Q. cuspidata* may deserve special mention for the collections of fine foliage plants.

*Raphiolepis japonica* is the Indian Hawthorn bearing fine clusters of white flowers.

*Rhus succedanea* is the tree the fruit of which furnishes the Japanese vegetable wax.

*Rhus vernicifera* is the lacquer tree. Whilst both are of great value for the high-priced products derived from them, they are equally valuable as ornamental plants. The autumn foliage of the former especially is equal to the finest crotons and branches cut and planted in pots or vases will for a couple of weeks replace the finest of stove or greenhouse plants.

*Skimmia japonica* is a dwarfish compact shrub with shining dark leaves and pretty berries.

*Stachyurus praecox* is a half hardy, glabrous shrub.

*Staphylea bumalda*, the Japanese Bladdernut is a very ornamental shrub with light green leaves and fine white flowers.

*Stauntonia hexaphylla* is a fine climber the fruit of which is not without value.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE.

Hawaii Experiment Station.

Honolulu, Jan. 2nd, 1902.

L. Boehmer & Co.,

Yokohama, Japan.

I enclose Check in payment for invoice of plants shipped Dec. 17th. They were beautifully packed and arrived in A. No. 1 condition.

Yours truly,

JARED G. SMITH.

## CONIFEROUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

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The Japanese coniferae as a class are easily the most popular and certainly among the finest of all. Peculiar to the large majority is a perfect rootsystems, which allows lifting, transplanting and shipping without any injury to the plants. Furthermore they are very hardy, the northern pines and firs are among the hardiest of all plants, the vast majority thrives well in any part of Europe or America only a few requiring a little protection in very unfavorable places.

The diversity in shape and color effects of these conifers is very remarkable. The broad, fernlike, bluish-green fronds of the *Thujopsis dolobrata* are as unique as is the symetrical growth of the fine *Sciadopitys verticilata*. The towering, straight shafts of the *Cryptomerias* are rivalled



(and perhaps excelled) only by the famous red-wood-trees of California. The Salisburea (maidenhair tree) a deciduous conifer of gigantic proportions has no equal in habit of growth, in dazzling autumn color or in hardiness even for streetplanting in the cities all the world over, not to speak of its effect in landscape scenery.

It is not necessary to name the many Japanese coniferous plants, they are well known in the gardens and nurseries. We can supply any and all of them at moderate cost and intending planters will kindly ask for special list and prices.

*Rare and new Conifers* are still to be found in surprising quantity. Collectors have occasionally taken home a few interesting forms some of these have subsequently been named and distributed through the trade.

We can supply all the named varieties but besides them, numbers of others. They are all of special value, mostly of dwarf habit or of hanging form or again they are prettily colored, golden or white, again many are found that have peculiarly formed branches or foliage. Of the rarer Cryptomerias we can supply 5 to 10 varieties, the Junipers, Thujas, Chamaecyparis, Pines, Podocarpus, all have produced pretty forms that have been propogated by cuttings or grafts. The Salisburea has a variegated form so has the Sciadopitys, the Torreya etc., etc.

A novelty of special value which we offer now for the first time is *Chamaecyparis pisifera Ungerii*, this plant is of compact, upright somewhat dwarfish growth (resembling a Cupressus) The young shoots are of a pretty silvery white color and give the little plants a charming appearance. Potplants, bushy and well shaped 10-12 inches high will be sold at Yen 5,00 each.

Collections of rare coniferous plants such as described above can be furnished in small plants or in nice specimens and will be supplied for Yen 50 to Yen 250.00 pr. collection of 100 plants.



## FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

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At this time, when the planting of new forests is receiving more and more its due attention, it is pleasant to note, that the afforestation-experiments with Japanese plants have had excellent results and led to systematic work especially about China.

The transformation of the bare rocks of Hongkong into a charming garden, from an unhealthy desert into a salubrious enjoyable piece of landscape scenery is a triumph of comprehensively planned and thoroughly executed afforestation. Though the vegetation has been aided by a climate not unfavorable to plantgrowth the Hongkong Department of Afforestation deserves all the praise which has been liberally bestowed on it by all writers and every resident who has been able to conceive the marvellous change its work has brought about.



All interested will be aware of the splendid work of the Imperial Forest-department at Kiautschou, it is only to be hoped, that its example will have many followers.

Without exaggerated expenditure, this department has under the scientific and rational superintendence of the Imp. chief forester accomplished what only a few years ago was considered chimerical, already the mountain sides show a refreshing sprinkling of green and with the first, the most difficult work so well done, there will be no slackening of energy and this work at Kiautschou will more and more attract the attention of foresters and laymen.

Many of the Japanese coniferous and deciduous trees have been found of sterling qualities for many different localities and purposes. Seedling plants up to three years old are as a rule the best for planting, however in special cases sowing or planting of larger trees may be recommendable.

From Europe most gratifying reports reach us about the now well known *Larix leptolepis*. This very hardy tree has received little attention before. Its principal natural habitat is the Fuji-Yama a position which gives it a poor chance to show its fine qualities. In Hokkaido this larch has been planted with best results and there again proved its hardiness. As already mentioned, the European reports are the most favorable imaginable, the tree has never been attacked by any disease and has but few equals as to fastness of growth.

We furnish fresh collected seed by the hundred or thousand pounds and our yearly shipments of forest seedlings are millions. We shall be much pleased to give any desired information and we beg any body interested to communicate his views experiments etc., to exchange notes with us so that our record of information may be as complete as possible.

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## SEED DEPARTMENT.

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*We beg to say, that we do not keep seed in stock as the hot sultry climate of Japan is very prejudicial to its germinating power.*

Orders for seed must reach us at least a month prior to the beginning of the harvest, we shall then collect carefully to fill all orders if the crop allows, we shall carefully clean and examine the seed as to its germinating



power and ship only good seed immediately to destination in tinlined cases in ordinary shiphold or in cold storage as we think the safest.

Our customers are aware of the excellency of our seeds. Our forest tree seeds have had the record for years in regard to germinating power.

If firm contracts are made stipulating certain germinating power of seeds the tests of the Swiss government testing station at Zurich are accepted and binding for both parties.

*Of flower seed we can recommend the Daylight bean (*Dolichos cultratus*) It is a fast growing annual, climbing like a ordinary bean and producing its upright flower spikes of white or purple flowers about mid-summer.*

Of the loveliness of the Japanese morning glories





our illustration gives only a faint idea. The seed is shipped in large quantities to the leading seed dealers of the world and may be had for a small price.

*Conifer seed.* We shall be pleased to make special arrangement for large contracts. We want to emphasize, that the collection of small quantities of seed involving the sending of our botanist to distant parts of the country to superintend it is comparatively very expensive and it is to the advantage of cultivators to club together and place their collective orders if possible for those kinds of trees that are especially valuable to them.

The Pines and Piceas of the northern islands will no doubt prove of immense value and we shall be pleased to assist in the collection of the seed and the dissemination of those hardiest of all conifers if order

VICTORIA SEED WAREHOUSE.

64 Elisabeth Street,  
Melbourne-Victoria Australia.

December 8th, 1902.

Dear Sirs,

The fernballs and designs arrived safely and in good order and am pleased to be able to report the entire sale of the lot etc., etc.

F. Hamilton Brunning.

of several hundred pounds can be placed. Correspondence with Horticultural or Dendrological societies with this object in view would be very welcome.

Seeds of flowering trees and shrubs or of foliage plants of any description, that grow in Japan or the Chinese coast will be supplied as before at reasonable rates.

In our pricelist which is sent with this catalogue the principal kinds will be found enumerated.

*Important notice!* We wish it to be distinctly understood that although we continue to take all possible pains to supply only genuine and fresh collected seeds, yet we still give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any of the seeds we send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Every order will be executed under these conditions only.

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## PLANTS AND SEEDS OF ECONOMIC VALUE.

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Many forest, field and garden products of Japan are of standard qualities and the introduction of Japanese economic plants has therefore received a good deal of attention.

We need only mention the very successful work of S.A. Knapp L.L.D. of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who has introduced the Japanese rice in Louisiana.

The silk, Lacquer, paper and many other industries in Japan are essentially dependent on certain vegetable products: the mulberry for silk wormfood, the lacquer tree for the lacquer, the several paper plants for the excellent Japanese paper, and the list might of course be extended over pages. We have gathered many data in connection with cultivation and utilisation of the plants etc. in question and shall be pleased to give any information in our possession. We shall undertake the shipment of samples and the largest contracts for any plant or seed required.



## JAPANESE FERN-BALLS AND FERN- DESIGNS.

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Among all the pretty Japanese floral decorations these bizarre and simple arrangements have become the most popular. The export of the fernballs exceeds hundreds of thousands every year and not a few of the more fanciful designs in the shape of monkeys, frogs, birds, junks etc., etc. are shipped to give variety to the display.

We shall be glad to send photographs of the pretty designs to those interested and can supply during the autumn and wintermonths any desired quantity.

These ferndesigns are made of a form of sphagnum moss which is given the shape of a ball or any required figure. Then the rhizomes of the hardy *Davallia bullata* are laid closely together around the moss figure and are fastened either by strings of the *Chamaerops* fiber or with copperwire.

In early spring the rhizomes begin to grow and then need to be kept moist all the time, the leaves will be fully developed about the middle or toward the end of summer. In Autumn the foliage will turn yellow and finally drop, a sign that the seasons vegetation is over and that the roots enter their resting period. During the winter they must be kept in a cool, a trifle moist place to be started again in spring. Where a green house is available it may be good to start the fernpieces in January-February so that by May-June they are in full leaf. They may then be placed outside in the garden or on the porch or any place that is to be decorated. It is good to dip the fernpieces once or twice a week very thoroughly and otherwise give them a syringing once or oftener a day as may be found necessary to keep the moss slightly moist all the time during the growing period of the ferns.

These fernpieces are much prettier the second or third and following few years than the first season, which is natural as the better a root gets established the better of course the leafgrowth will be.

Without hesitation these pretty ferndesigns in any shape or form may be highly recommended.

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## JAPANESE PORCELAIN FLOWER POTS BRONCE VASES AND JARDINIERES.

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We shall be pleased to ship collections of these in pretty Japanese designs and can furnish pictures or photos with price lists upon application.—

Collections of our own choice can be supplied from *Yen* 20.00 upwards.



## BOOKS ON JAPANESE GARDENS AND FLOWER.

A few Books on Japanese gardens and flowers may be interesting to the lover of Jap. plants and can be supplied by us as follows.

**The Floral Art of Japan.** By JOSIAH CONDER.

Price .....	Yen 15.00
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**Landscape Gardening in Japan.** By JOSIAH CONDER.

Two volumes .....	" 16.00
First volume only.....	" 10.00
Supplement only .....	" 8.00

**The Garden of Japan, a year's Diary of its Flowers.**

By F. T. PIGGOTT.

Illustrated, Price .....	" 6.00
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**Theory of the Japanese Flower arrangements : with 68 plates.**

Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan .....	" 2.50
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**The Bamboo Garden.** By A. B. FREEMAN MITFORD.

Illustrated by Alfred Parsons .....	" 6.50
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**The Cultivation of Bamboos in Japan.**

By SIR ERNEST SATOW, K.C.M.G.

Coloured Illustrations .....	" 5.00
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